BUSINESS HOTIOES

"EVERY OBJECT HAS A BRIGHT AND A DARK SIDE."—In proof of this, C. G. MURGH would refer the Hat wearing community to his winter a ye of Hats for gentlemen. These hats are truly dark, yet bright as the diamond; and with a luster all their own they shone like a good deed in a wished world Remember, the Hats of MURCH. The Hats of MURCH, remember d5 54°

FURS, FURS, FURS .- Young's premium Fur stores, No. 96 Bowery, and No. 12 John et , near Broad-way. He keeps an excellent assortment, has his goods man-mafactured right, sells cheep, and recommends nothing but what is good. He got the premium at the late Fair of the American Institute for superior Furs and workmanship. dt ImMW&S

CHILDREN'S PARIS HATS .- Just received d this day offered for examination and sale, an invoice of thidren's Fancy Huts, Cape, and Ladies' Riding Hats, of this manufacture, equaled by none ever bofore importor offered for sale in this country. Leany a Co., and the country Leany a Co., and Co., and Sale of the Co., and Sa

Ladies' Furs.—A very choice selection of Ladies' London-made Furs, menufactured expracely for us, and at low prices.—WARNOCK's, Hattars. No. 215 Broadway, Irving House.

NOTICE.—R. FISHER, Jr., Watchmaker and Jeweier, late of No 331 Broad way, takes this method to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his place of bostices to No 34 Fulton st. where they will find a beautiful assortment of Watches, Jeweiry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he will sell as low if not lowe than they can buy in the city.

66 lw*

Kossuth's Kem.-Lockheart has on KOSSUTH'S KUM.—LOCKHEART BAS Off hand a general assortment of Gentlement's Hats and Caps, Children's Fancy Hats, Indies' Felt Bonnets, Umbredies, Canes, Furs, &c., all of the best material now in market, which he will sell at low prices and small prefits. The attention of the public is more particularly directed to his \$3 Hat, which, for boatty, elegance and style is ussurpassed by any \$4 Hat in the city. The Hats will show for themselves. Call and see them. He never suffers a head to leave his Sales-Room uncovered; but strives to please all. Remember the Broadway Hat Store, No. 374 Broad, way.

66 2th

The Two Termini of the human colwith the head and the feet, should always be well dressed. The intermediate portion of the hody is of less consequence. As regards the head, we cannot do better that for less in KNOX's hands. His winter hat for 1851-52 is among hats generally what the America is among yeaths generally. It can't be beat. KNOX's, as of course you know, good reader, is No. 128 Fulton at.

FOREIGN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS .- The FOREIGN SHAWLS AND CLOARS.—The subscriber will be prepared to ofter to the inspection of Ladies, at an early day in the present week (particulars of which will appear in future announcements) a large and varied assemblage of real india Camel's Harr Shawis and Scarfs, splendid Canton, Crape and French Cashmere do, and about fifteen hundred superh plain and embroiders, and about fifteen hundred superh plain and embroiders of velvet Paris made Cloaks of the latest designs; the whole forming a consignment just received from Europe, and which will be effected at such prices as must effect a total and immediate clearance. Geo. BULFIN, Paris cloak Emporium, No. 351 Broadway.

SHIRTS THAT FIT INFALLIBLY .- The method of measuring adopted at GREEN's, at 1 Astor House, secures a fit with mathematical certainty. The quality of the material and the needlework are unequaled. And at the very hour when a set of Shirts are promised they are sent home.

ELEGANT FRENCH WEDDING CARDS .-The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of parties requiring something truly elegant to his beautiful style of allver-bordered and plain French Porcelain Cards, Envelopes, and Welding Boxes, in the latest mode EVERGELL, No. 329 Broadway, corner of Duane-st Braches, No. 12 Wall-st. d5 Im

SELLING OFF .- PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, Mo. 179 Broadway, corner of White-st, will sell the entire lot of Carpetings purchased at the late large Auction sales, at the following prices: Rich Brussels, Bs to 10s. per yard; Extra Heary July, Exp. per yard; Extra Heavy, super, 5s. to 6s. per yard; Good all wool, 5s. 5d. to 4s. per yard; Od. Clothe, Extra heavy, 4s. per yard. And all other goods equally low. Ladies, if you wish handsome Gaiter

Boots, Buskins, Ties, Slippers, &c., for your elves or children, go direct to J. B. Miller's. You will find black and colored gatter bools and shoes of all the fashionable styles, at moderate prices. His store, at No. 131 Canal-at., is daily visited by ladies from all parts of the city and its vicinity.

" Now's the DAY, AND NOW'S THE HOUR" to accuse one of RANKIN & RAY'S celebrated Protector Under Garments, universally recommended by the Medical Faculty, as of all things necessary at this senson. If you love warmth is cold weather, and case for economy, go to No. 104 Bowery.

To common sense men, the organized system of V. B. Palmer's Advectising Agency forcibly addresses itself now. No such man, who will stop to understand its vast intellectual power, as an engine of business, properly applied, can fail to appreciate its vast importance to all pursuits dependent upon the public custom. It is by all odds the cheapest, best, most convenient, and only safe and thorough method of reaching the public mind. The agent takes pleasure in demonstrating its force and efficacy to those who choose to know what it is, and how it may be judiciously applied.

On view, in the show window corner of Broadway and Anthony st., the Philosopher's White Cost, viz: Hovace Greeley's veritable White Cost, modernized and made fashionable, to be worn at the Opera Carriage Drivers World's Fair Exhibition in the future, &c., &c. Apply to GREGGE P. Fox, Tailor and Inventor of Fashions, No. 333 Broadway.

BOSTON ÆOLIAN PIANOS. - HALLET, DAVIS & Co., whose Pianes have become unrivaled for their superiority of one, have opened Waverooms at No. 257 Broadway, to supply their Western and Southern customers at factory prices. Their improved Eolians at said unrivaled. Gould & Berry, No. 257 Broadway. Planes to Let.

SECOND HAND PIANOS .- At the Ware-SECOND HAND FIANOS.—At the waterrooms of Hallett, Davis & Co. No. 297 Broadway, a large
assortment of Mahogany and Rosewood second hand Pianos
are for sale very low. Prices from \$29 to \$750. Cash paid
for second hand Pianos. Pianos to let.
GOULD & BERRY, No. 297 Broadway.

ALOLIAN PIANO-FORTES .- T. GILBERT & T.OLIAN PIANO-PORTES.—1. GILBERT & Co. S New-York Warerooms Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway — By an experience of 7 years we have brought the Æ dian Piano to a degree of perfection attained by no others. We have applied more than twelve hundred of these Æ dians to our Pianos, all of which have given entire extisfaction. All our instruments are warranted to give satisfaction or the purchase money refunded. Horace Waters, Nos. 333 and and 447 Broadway, is our authorized agent, and will sell at wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased at the factory; (d6 41*) T. Gilbert & Co., Boston.

CHINESE Toys .- Thirty cases just received of these curious and attractive Toys, at TUTTLE's Emporison, 315 Broadway. Great preparations are making to supply the public with facer articles, tors, &c., during the holiday season. Goods sent to all parts of the city or suburbs, at any time desired, without charge.

SINGING CLASS .- The subscriber will give his first Lecture to Ladies and Gentlemen on singing by note, preparatory to forming his Classes, on WENNES-DAY EVENING next at No 413 Broadway. All merces are invited to attend.

Dr. LITTLEFIELD's Shields and Plasters for Corns and Bunions are the best invention of the age: they remove the pressure and friction, and give instant redief, and worn without the least inconvenience. Only 25 cents per box. For sale by Rushton X Co., and all the leading druggists on Broadway, and at Dr. LITTLE-FIELD'S Office, No. 41 Whillam-st., basement of Merchants' Exchange.

TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON, No. 12 Beckman-st., (one door from Nasian) Breakfast, Dinner and Tea. Roast and Corned Meats 6cts per plate; Collee, Tea and Cocea, 3 cts. per cup. JOHN S. SAVERY, d6 HDhitW Sylvester Chandles.

WASHINGTON BUILDING ASSOCIATION .-WASHINGTON BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—
The domand for shares in this Association has been so great, and so many have actually been taken, that the entrance fee must, of course, soon be raised. It will continue at fifty cents for a short time only. To every one atrusphing to get along in the world, this Association offers peculiar advantages. Starting with Dr. Franklin's well alown maxim," a penny saved is a penny gained," members go on prospering, until from a very small som invested in the Association, they realize a homestead, or the large amount of six hundred dellars. Married women have great privilegae by law in this Association. A number of ladies attended the last meeting and became shareholders. Those who wish to become shareholders at the present low entrance fee, can do so by leaving the name and amount mith the Societary, H. H. Hooper, No. 333 Pearl-st. The e will be a public meeting of this Association at Varren Hall, This, (Monday) Evinting, Dec. 8, 1851, at 7 o'clock, Money will be loamed on shares. Wm. W. Brackstt, Eeq., will address the meeting.

CASPER C. Children, de the President, National Democrat Office.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE .- Dr. ROGERS, Liverwort, Tar, and Canchalague has attained its present anexampled reputation and popularity, not by exogerated statements of imaginary cures, but through the influence of responsible citizens, who speak what they know by exparience of its intrinsic merics in case of all forms of Lung disease, not even excepting Consumption.

For sale by A. L. Scovill. & Co., at the Depot. No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail Druggists. Price—In large bottles \$1, or three bottles for \$2.30.

Lyon would inform his friends That no peddler ever vends
His inventions, here and there,
In each crowded thoroughtere.
If a peddler ever knocks
At your door with flask or box,
Not from Lyon's cometh he,
And his stuff's a forcery,
The true powder and the pill
That will buse and vermin till,
You will still find as of yore,
In Broadway, 4M.
Lyon's Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM .- HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM IS RHEUMATISM.—HVATT'S LIFE BALSAM IS as certain to cure the worst cases of Rheumatism, as water is te queach thiest, no matter how long the case has existed. It cured Mr. J. Snyder, No. 211 Gold et., Brooklyn, after he had been a relipple 16 years. His bones and joints were drawn cut of place and shape, and he had spent a fortiene in remedies and with physicians. The Balsam is equally certain to cure scrouin, hing's cril, the foulest old infers, mercurial diseases, neuralgia, &c. &c. It cared Mr. E. B. Hedly, No. 115 Orchard-st., of an uleer after he had been six months in the New-York Hospital, and was then given up by the able physicians in that institution as ticcurable. Three bottles effected a perfect cure. Hundreds of cases equally stubborn have been published in The Hereld, Sun and other papers, certificates of which can be seen at the office of the proprietor, No. 13 Bovery, 5 cents for large bottles; 6 for \$4. Notice—The principel depot will be removed after the 5th met., to No. 130 overy, fourth door above Grand st.

F FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassaw-st.. New-York, tad No. 142 Washurten-st. Boston

Dr. Banning's Patent Braces, and

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1851.

For California.

We shall issue TO-MORROW MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain the President's Message and the accompanying Documents; the Reception of Kossuth; a Summary all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News received since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will please have their orders early This Morning. Price, single numbers, sixpence.

For Europe.
The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORN. ING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. The Asia sails from Boston on Wednesday, at 12

o'clock. VIRGINIA holds her first Election under her New Constitution to-day, though the polls may be kept open two or even three days in any district where the voters are kept at home by storms or floods. Hon. Joseph Johnson (Opp.) will be elected Governor over Ggo. W. SUMMERS (Whig, and a much abler man,) by a large majority-probably from 5,000 to 10,000. A new Legislature, Opposition in both branches, will also be chosen. It is gratifying to know however, that they can't Gerrymander the State any worse, in recasting the Congressional Districts, than't has been carved for the last ten years. The vote will probably be about fifty per cent, higher than ever before, the New Consti totion having largely extended the suffrage.

Topics of the Morning.

The Pacific has made a fine passage for the season. Her news is not very important. In France the Reactionists have vielded so far as to reduce from three to two years the time of residence qualifying a citizen to vote. This does not apply to the Presidential election, but there is no doubt the reduction will be extended to that also. This is a long way from universal suffrage, but it augurs still further approaches toward it. The Cuba prisoners have arrived in Spain, and twentythree of them, English subjects, have been pardoned.

The news from Montevideo, though of no later dates than our former advices, is interesting in the extreme. The position of Oribe was indeed desperate, and there is little doubt but by this time he has either capitulated on the conditions proposed or fallen.

Every account from Washington concurs in the correctness of the report that the Government have taken most decisive measures with regard to the firing into the Prometheus. What the Cabinet of Her Majesty will do in the premises remains to be seen, but if the demands addressed to it be refused, and that they are such as described, a rupture of some sort is inev-

The Empire City from Havana brings undoubted intelligence of Mr. Thrasher's transportation to Spain.

Among our telegraphic dispatches will be found a distressing account of a conflagration at Portland, Maine, whereby a great portion of the town was laid in ashes.

The Reception of Kossuth.

Never has New-York witnessed a more brilliant pageant than that of Saturday, and never was a pageant hightened by greater or honester enthusiasm on the part of the people. Kossuти, the exile, had a reception in the commercial capital of America such as would have greeted no other European, nor even any living American. It was genuine, too, and a tribute not only to the personal magnetism exercised by his career and character, not only to the courage, heroism and misfortunes of his nation, but to the cause and the principles of which he is so distinguished a representative.

Whatever fault may be found with his speech, which we publish at length in another place, it cannot be charged with reserve or vagueness. He speaks right out, as his position demands and as his history shows he has ever been wont to do. It is a plain and a manly speech. No art could have more exactly hit the American character than this straight-forward manner of presenting the subject most upon his heart. He may startle prejudice in some quarters, but everywhere he must command respect. It is seen that he is in earnest. He is no mere dealer in phrases, no mere dramatic artist bent on the applause of the multitude and of the hour, but a man surcharged with a great and all-absorbing idea. which tolerates no unfaithfulness and admits of no repose. We rejoice to see him. at the very beginning of his visit, thus declaring the end and aim for which he is among us. We rejoice to see him thus easting aside all personalities and addressing himself sternly and exclusively to the work whereto Providence has devoted his faculties and his days.

In truth, what has such a man to do with compliments and pageants, except as connected with something more earnest? It is no weakness to feel an inward gratification at the evidences of general esteem when they are drawn forth by conduct that one's own conscience justifies. But such rewards can bring no delight to him whose people languish in slavery, weeping over the tombs of their heroes, at the remembrance of freedom wrenched from them, and of independence destroyed in the blood of its defenders. What place for pleasure. what personal satisfaction in honors can there be in the soul of one who has lived the life of Kossuth, and bears the burdens

that rest upon him? There can be none. and there is none. His mind is absorbingly fixed upon the rescue of his country, the emancipation of Europe and the establishment of freedom for humanity. And could it ever wander from that solemn purpose, then,-to borrow his own magnificent language,-the spirits of the Hungarian martyrs would pass before him and the cry of the millions of his countrymen, "Liberty or Death!" would recall him to the great business of his life.

Remote as we are from Europe, happily pursoing our own development in peace and freedom, it is difficult for us to form an idea of the causes there at work, and ere long to convulse that Continent with a universal revolution. It is difficult for us to apprehend the gravity of the crisis with an interest vital enough to make it real in our minds. But believe it or not as we may. the world has never witnessed an epoch more pregnant with momentous consequences than the present. See how tyranny everywhere is unbounded and defiant .-See how all rights are trampled under foot, justice and humanity scoffed at, and every law but that of the strong arm utterly abol. ished or despised. See how the people are overwhelmed with taxation to support immense armies and maintain dynasties in splendor. And know that underneath the quietude maintained by all the means of oppression, is gathering irresistibly a moral and political earthquake that must either destroy absolutism throughout Europe or plurge the millions in a still gloomier abyss of suffering. Can we wonder that a man who stands behind the scenes of history, who not only knows all this and feels it in every fiber and at every moment, but knows and feels that he has to play a leading part in the awful drama, should be altogether occupied with its approach, and should omit and neglect nothing that can insure for it a happy and benignant issue?

It is no holiday visit then, no mere ceremony which brings the Magyar leader to this country. He comes to rouse our sympathy for his people and their cause, and for the cause of popular liberty in all Europe, and to ask us that, in case of need, that sympathy may not be suffered to evaporate with the words wherein it is expressed. He comes to set forth and enforce a great point in the mutual obligations of nations. On that topic a few brief words.

We are believers in the supreme wisdom of minding your own business. We are believers in Peace. We believe in Industry and in Power, gained, as alone it can be, by staying at home and working faithfully to develop the natural resources with which nature has endowed every country, and the mental and moral resources with which she has gifted every people. We believe in the good old American policy of neutrality, and no entangling alliances It is the policy under which the nation has grown great and strong, and under which it will grow greater and stronger.

But there may be circumstances when our own interest, as well as our duty as a member of the great family of States, must command us to step beyond the strait line of this policy.

Should you, a person of respectable strength and courage, able to handle your man, see a ruffian bruising and trampling a little boy in the street, would you be scrujulous as to preserving your neutrality? Or if you saw a brute raising his fist to strike down a defenseless woman, would you look on in silence till the blow had fallen and help was impossible? By no means. You would despise yourself for doing so, and everybody else would despise you. You would intervene and forbid and prevent such outrageous breaches of the peace. Such would be your duty and your impulse, and all your honest neighbors would bear you out in it. And the great moral law of Christianity, would bear you

How do the rules of mutual duty which bind nations differ from those which bind individuals? A weak man or a child may deserve no blame for looking on silently when another is violently maltreated, and so may a weak or an infant nation. But can a mature and strong one hope to be excused if it does not act, nor even raise its voice in protest, when ruffianly powers trample on the justest principles of public law, and make a mock of every national right? This question will be amply and plainly discussed by Kossuth during his stay in the United States. He will discuss it from many points of view, and bring to bear upon it a great variety of arguments. We commend them to the earnest consideration of the American public.

SOUTH CAROLINA. - The Legislature House) of this State has again refused to allow the People to choose Electors of President and Vice-President. The vote was 66 to 48. Less than one third of the Free White Population control the Legislature, and this rotten-borough oligarchy are determined to keep the power in their wn hands. There is not another community on this continent so thoroughly, utterly Aristocratic as South Carolina, which is nevertheless a pillar and guiding light of our sham Democracy.

The United States Mail Steamship Ohio, Lieut. J. F. Schenck, from Chagres November 3d, and Havana 1st instant, arrived yesterday-She experienced strong winds from the north and west with heavy seas since leaving Havana. On the night of the 4th instant shipped a heavy sea, carried away bowsprit and jib-boom. Henry Nute, a native of Marblehead (Mass.) a passenger from San Juan de Nicaragua, died on the 27th ult. The following is the specie list :

Boston chooses Municipal Officers to-day. There are four or five tickets in the Our Foreign Relations-Nicaragua, Cuba, &c.

That the civilized world is just on the eve of eventful commotions-of upheavals and collisions which will vitally affect the progress of Freedom and the well-being of Mankind-we presume few observers can doubt. In view of the imminent, momentous issues of 1852, what is the duty, what should be the attitude of the comparatively Free Nations of the earth? Would it be excusable for the United States and Great Britain to rush into a collision, whether of arms or diplomacy, and leave the Continent of Europe to the tender mercies of the Allied Despots ? What true American could look back with satisfaction and perceive that while this Country was fiercely wrangling with England and France respecting the Right of Search, the guardianship of Cuba and the Right of European interference in affairs appertaining to this Continent, the Northern Bear had seized his opportunity to tread out the rekindling fires of Liberty from Warsaw to Naples, from Transylvania to Holstein? What sincere Republican, looking back on this, would wish to realize that he had aided to secure such a consummation?

We are no lover of British policy nor British ascendancy; on the contrary, we have been battling against them for the better part of our past years, and expect to continue in that course to the end. But we deeply fealize that the true and only effectual resistance to that policy must be made through Peace, not War; not by battering down the forts and blowing up the ships of England but by quietly building up at home those branches of Industry which she has hitherto excelled in, and stimulating other Nations, by the success of our example, to do likewise. We might do her more immediate harm with a hundred armed steamships and three-deckers than with twice as many rolling-mills and woolen factories, but we could do ourselves immensely more good with the latter, and at onetenth the cost of the former, while we should far more surely and vitally sap the foundations of that towering Commercial and Manufacturing predominance which has enabled and still enables England to depress and impoverish Labor throughout the world. Her baneful monopoly was founded and cherished by War and is to be overthrown by the arts of Peace, if at all.

With regard to Central America and all manner of Musquito annoyances, we have an abundant protection against groundless and inadmissible assumptions in the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. That Treaty is of recent date, and was negotiated under the auspices of the present British Ministry .-It cannot be disowned nor receded from by Great Britain, and it contains ample guaranties against such outrages as that recently perpetrated on the Prometheus at San Juan. The British Government must not only disayow and atone for that insult. but must explicitly disclaim any pretense or disposition to repeat it. If our Government but stands on the Treaty and insists on its observance to the letter, the insolent assumption of Musquito authority set up, and the inexcusable outrage perpetrated in consequence thereof by the captain of the Express, must be promptly and fully disthe premises thus admitted and established beyond cavil.

But with regard to Cuba, the case is not so entirely one-sided. We hope Mr. Thrasher is innocent of all complicity with Flibustierism; and if so, it will become our Government to see him promptly liberated and his wrongs redressed: but it must be borne in mind that we have as yet heard but one story. There is of course another; let us compare it with Mr. Thrasher's before we pronounce irreversible judgment. Let us remember, too, that the Spanish race have a right to be jealous of our machinations and wary of our approaches. Louisiana was once theirs and is now ours : so of Florida. Texas, New-Mexico and California. These vast and generally inviting regions were acquired by us in various ways; if we had been the losers and another race the gainers, would those ways have seemed to us uniformly correct and unexceptionable? Let us place ourselves in their position, consider the matter for a moment, and say whether the notorious weakness and decrepitude of Spain do not furnish excuses for a severity toward captured invaders of her colonies or detected plotters against her sway which would be unpardonable in France or Great Britain?

Now when Mr. Crittenden very coolly and blandly reminds Mr. Crampton, in reference to the Lopez expedition, that accidents will happen, even in the best regulated families, he is evidently regarding the whole subject from a very different point of view from that of the assailed or menaced party. Hear him!

"So far as they (Palmerston's orders to British ships to capture all invaders of Cuba) have reference to lawless and unauthorized expeditions against the Island of Cuba, apprehended from cutzens of the United States, it is only necessary to say that such expeditions are forbidden by the laws of this Republic, and that its Government is able and determined to execute those laws. Evasions of them may occur, in spite of the utmost virilance and energy, such instances are common to the laws of energy, such instances are common to the all countries. It is only by stealth and by all countries. It is only by steam and by action of rare and accidental circumstances that any such ex-peditions can escape from our shores; none of suf-ficient force or magnitude to create any serious ap-prehension for the safety of Cuba, and certainly none against which Spain herself is not abundantly able to protect that Island."

Is n't this refreshingly cool? 'My dear fellow! why are you interfering with my little business with that loafer? I shall only knock him down and kick him a while for amusement: I have no idea of killing him.' "Spain is abundantly able" to defend Cuba; why object, then, to having her best officers killed, her regiments | soen be well.

cut up, her treasure squandered, in resisting and beating off one invasion after another?

Mr. Crittenden does not state the case fairly. The apprehensions of Spain and the defensive precautions of France and England, are not wholly founded on the two exhibitions of Lopez; they have an older date and a broader basis. Twice while Florida was a Spanish colony, was its territory invaded and its chief town captured by a regular United States force commanded by Gen. Jackson-not without pretexts of course, but on pretexts which would not serve us against France or Great Britain. Next Texas became the object of rapacious longing on the part of our People (who, it must be borne in mind, are in effect the Government) and that province was first slavered and then swallowed as a snake would 'annex' a frog. The battle of San Jacinto was won by men of whom twothirds were fresh from our soil; recruits for Houston & Co. were openly drummed up in the streets of New-Orleans and Cincinnati, United States officers cheering on the work and taking money by hundreds of thousands out of the Treasury to arm and feed the Texan forces. As if this were not barefaced enough, a part of our army was marched boldly into Texas, taking up an advantageous position for encouraging the insurgents, covering their flight in case of defeat, and one whence deserters could find their way with little difficulty to the Texan camp. Thus was San Jacinto fought and Texas won. Who imagines that the civilized world did not see through it ?

Next followed that outrageous claim that Texas extended to the Rio Grande, resulting in the Mexican War and further acquisitions of territory. This was no new game. When Gen. Gaines marched his army into Texas to cover and support Houston's movements, the Mexican Minister remonstrated against the aggression and demanded the withdrawal of the troops. Our State Department very coolly informed him that the position taken by Gen. Gaines [at Nacogdoches] was considerably this side of the line claimed by the U. States as the true boundary between Louisiana and Texas!-But nobody ever heard of that claim after it had thus served its purpose. And every geographer in America knew perfectly well at the time that Nacogdoches was no more in Louisiana than in New-Jersey.

-But we may have grown less covetous

and more respectful of others' rights since

1836. Perhaps so: but does the recent shameful raid on Matamoros look like it? Nobedy can well be ignorant that the efficient force of Caravajal was mainly composed of Texan adventurers and deserters from the U. S. Army, and that its ultimate object was the wresting of all this side of the Sierra Madre from Mexico and its reannexation to this country. And now we hear of an expedition started from San Francisco to take possession of the Sandwich Islands with a similar intent. And all this time our Government is meek as Moses and would n't have anything that did n't belong to it for the world. It waits till its disclaimed or unacknowledged adventurers have seized and masticated the prize, when, to ward off anarchy and other perils, it reluctantly consents to swallow it. And this day, as we avowed by his superiors, and our rights in presume few wide awake people can doubt, there are in our South-Western cities secret organizations, with pass-words, oaths of unlimited obedience and ample funds at command, which embrace many thousands of able and fearless men, who are embodied for a Military and aggressive purposewhether Cuba, Hayti or Mexico be its object, we do not say; but the Spaniards may do well to keep their eyes open. And yet our Government bristles up at the information that France and England mean if necessary to help Spain keep Cuba, and exclaims, 'You might as well insinuate that we are not quiet, inoffensive, peaceful neighbors " Why, Jonathan, you may be the most lamb-like, uncovetous fellow in the world, but appearances are rather against you just now. It does look as though you were one of those highly respectable persons whose honesty is rather improved by careful watching. You may be a saint, but your neighbors miss sheep, and are beginning to suspect that you keep, or at least harbor, vicious dogs. So look out!

-We cannot close this too long article without thanking M. de Sartiges for the genuine diplomatic unction and unsurpassed French politeness wherewith, in his letter to Mr. Crittenden of Oct. 27th, he demolishes the pretenses for alarm or indig nation on the part of our Government at the determination of England and France to save Cuba from the fate of Texas and New-Mexico. Among so many good points it is difficult to discriminate, but M. Sartiges' rebuke of the foolish assumption that European powers have no business to meddle with the affairs of this Continent, where several of them owned and one still owns almost as large an area as we do, is one of the best things we have read in a year. This, then, is the conclusion of the mat-

ter: We have rights to defend, and the first step toward doing it is to desist from and guard against doing wrong. We have groundless and inadmissible pretensions to resist, and our first care should be to abandon and disavow all such pretensions on our own part, for by these is our resistance to the kindred pretensions of others disarmed and broken down. We have no disposition to let Cuba fall into the hands of any other powerful maritime Nation; let us give the needed moral power to our protest by olemnly renouncing and disavowing all desire to acquire it ourselves. In short, let us be as careful not to do injustice as we are determined not to suffer it, and all will

INDIANA .- The new Legislature of this State convened at Indianapolis on the 1st inst. Lt. Gov. Jas. H. LANE, took the chair of the Senate, and John D. Dunn was chosen Secretary, In the House, Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, (formerly Speaker at Washington, and since Commissioner to China,) was chosen Speaker by a unanimous vote, having beaten James H. English in theOo. position caucus, by 31 to 22. George L. Sites was chosen Clerk.

ALABAMA.-The opposing hosts lately ranged under the banners of 'Southern Rights' and 'Union,' have kissed and made up-we speak, of course, of the self-styled Democracy -and united in the call of a State Convention to meet at Montgomery on the 8th of January and choose Delegates to the next Baltimore Convention. The 'Southern Rights' men have a great horror of the 'Free Soil' tendencies of the North, but a still profounder horror of being caught in a minority.

ILLINOIS .- The votes of ninety-four counties officially received at Springfield add up as follows:

Five Counties are still unheard from, but they cannot change the result. We submit that Sucker 'Democracy' has shed one of its principles to hold the tighter by its spoils.

THE PRESIDENCY IN OHIO .- The Youngs. town Republican is in favor of Wm. Allen for the Presidency. The Hillsboro' Guzette leans to the same side. Also, The Cincinnati Enquirer, The Kalida Venture names Gen. Lane as its first choice, and next Houston. The Newark Advertiser (Licking County) has the name of James Buchanan of Pa. at its mast-head for the same office. A general movement is making by the Opposi-

tion press as to a Presidential candidate.

ILLINOIS .- There is to be a Convention in Illinois on the 22d of January, of all persons opposed to the Compromise measures, to nommate a ticket for State officers.

MARYLAND .- Some of the Opposition pary are raising a question as to the constitutional right of Mr. Pratt, to his seat in the Senate of the United States, for the second time to which he was elected by the Legislature

The Treason Trial at Philadelphia

At the opening of the Court on Friday, Judge Grier reproved the people with having cheered he manifest treachery of a poor negro named Scott who was examined the day before.

Then followed imputation and crimination and recrimination, as to who tampered with the witness. This discussion continued a great portion of the day, and finally it was agreed that the counsel at each sic'e should speak, and Mr. Ludlow proceeded in a very able speech to address the Jury for the prose-

On Saturday the Court was excessively crowded, and, after some preliminary matters were disposed of, Attorney-General Brent, of Maryland, addressed the Court and Jury. His discourse occupied the en-tire day until 3 o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

NICARAGUA.

The Prometheus Affair-Defeat and Capture of Munoz. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Monday, Nov. 24, 1851. On the 21st inst., just previous to the sailing of the Prometheus from this port, the Captain of the port went aboard of her to collect her port charges for about six months, which by order of Capt' Vanderbilt had been left unpaid, he denying the right of "Mosquito" to collect port charges here .-From the refusal of the Commodore to pay, H. B. M. brig of war. Express (having been previously ad-

brig of war. Express (having been previously advised to hold herself in readiness) got under weigh, and fired a blank cartridge over the Prometheus.—She then fired a shot across the bows of the P., then fired a shot across the bows of the P., then fired a shot across the bows of the P., then fired a shot across the bows of the P., then fired a shot acree to anchor.

The Prometheus having weighed her anchor, and being drifting toward the mouth of the harbor, changed her course and ran back to her anchorage. Commodore Vanderbilt being unwilling to jeopardize the lives of his passengers by further resistance, came ashore and paid the charges under protest; The brig of war ran alongside the Prometheus and anchored. Although there is a universal feeling of indignation among the Americans here that an American ship should in these times brought to by or peace be brought to by John Bull, yet every one acquiseses that the Prometheus should pay port charges. It is a question, whether a sation has the right to lend her men-of-war for the collection of civil debts, but, situated as Great britain is at this moment, holding the little savage bant in under her protection, and claiming and holdbant in under her protection, and claiming and hold-ing for Mosquitia a port so important as this has be-come, and of increasing importance too, I cannot see how she could have done otherwise, without it ocking under to Uncle Samuel's flag, and Com-mocore Vanderbild's obstinacy. This affair will of course raise the dander of the young America's boys at home, and I fancy will-penetrate the settlement of the much agitated question of the Mosquitian Engdom's right to an existence, and besides, it af-fores our Secretary of State a chance to gain new diplomatic laurels.

Is ng com's right to an existence, and besides, it site to our Secretary of State a chance to gain new diplomatic laurels.

My correspondent in Granada sent me an express, which arrived this moraing, with news of Munoz's vanquishment and capture on the lith inst, the troops of the Granada Government having concentrated at Matearas, their place of rendezvous, marched toward Leon, and on the morning of the 19th, eatered that city at all the different streets, and drove Munoz to the Plaza, where he, having no fortifications, was obliged to surrender having against him the Nicaragua troops, assisted by the three hundred Honduras soldiers, led by the valiant Carreo, and so the brave Munoz with his officers, including all of the Americans, were thrown into prison and are probably shot before this time, for Nicaraguans in time of war are very summary in the trial and condemnation of their prisoners. I will foward you more full particulars by the Daniel Webster; in the meantime place no dependence upon rumors, far they are more uncertain in this country than in any other on the globe. I send you no news but those that are facts.

General Chamorro was wounded in the shoulder from a bullet supposed to come from a revolver in the hands of an American Lieutenant. Perhaps all will

from a bullet supposed to come from a revolver in the hands of an American Lieutenant. Perhaps all will become qu'et again, and it may last sixty days, mort or less, most inkely the latter. The Onio sais within a half hour. Truly yours in haste, H. L. s.

THE YULEE CASE BEFORE THE SENATE .-A correspondent at Washington sends us in a letter dated on the 2d inst. the following statement

The Senate, which had the case of Yulee contesting the seat of Mallory under discussion yesterday, to-day elected by bailot a Select Committee to investigate and report upon said case, which is a most curious and remarkable one. It is this. The Legislature of Florida, on a given day, proceeded to elect a Sentor to Congress in place of Senator Yulee, whose term expired on the 4th of March last. The Legislature consisted of 59 members. One member of the property of the status consisted of 59 members. acture consisted of 59 members. One member only was absent. The ballot was had and resulted as fol-

For David Yulce. 29 Forblank. ... S This was, by the presiding officer, declared to be no election, inasmuch as Mr. Yulce did not receive a majority of all the votes cast. An adjournment took

a majority of all the votes cast. An adjournment ook place, and subsequently another trial to elect a Senator was had, in the usual way, and Mr. Mallory having received a majority of all the votes then cast, (there being, as at the previous trial, a quorum present) was declared duly elected, and was commissioned accordingly, with the great seal of the State thereunto attached.

Mr. Yulee now comes forward and claims the seal upon the ground that he was duly and lawfully elected at the first trial, having received not only a majority, but all of the votes then cast by the quorum present. He counts the blank votes as no votes. But here comes up a question. If the blank votes were not set to elect or to prevent an election, ougst taey not also to be no votes in the matter of counting up a quorum.

It is an able Committee the case has been referred to consisting of such men as Berrien, Bright, Mason and Douglas and one that will be apt to do justice in the premises. Much will depend upon what is the actual law of Florida relative to the election of United States Senator.

Young Men's DEBATING SOCIETY .- A Public Meeting of this Society will be held this evening. at Fountain Halls, No. 149 Bowery. The exercises consist of essays, recitations and debate.